

dì èr kè  
第二课

hàn yǔ bú tài nán  
汉 语 不 太 难



yǔ yīn  
语音

•an

•en

•ang

•eng

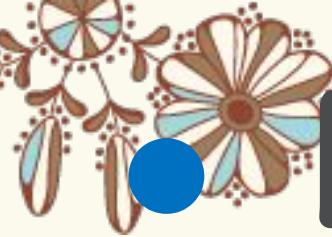
•ong

pronunciation



# syllables





● bān bán bǎn bàn

● bēn bén běn bèn

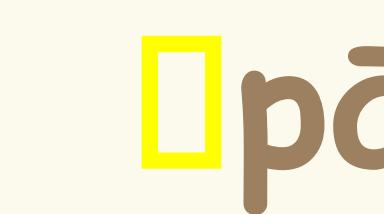
● bāng báng bǎng bàng

● bēng béng běng bèng



 pān pán pǎn pàn

 pēn pén pěn pèn

 pāng páng pǎng pàng

 pēng péng pěng pèng

✓ mān mán mǎn màn

✓ mēn mén měn mèn

✓ māng máng mǎng màng

✓ mēng méng měng mèng



fan

fán

fǎn

fàn

fen

fén

fěn

fèn

fang

fáng

fǎng

fàng

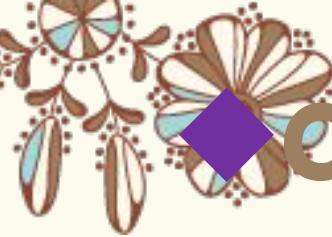
feng

féng

fěng

fèng





dān

dán

dǎn

dàn

◆ dēn

dén

děn

dèn

◆ dāng

dáng

dǎng

dàng

◆ dēng

déng

děng

dèng

◆ dōng

dóng

dǒng

dòng





fan

tán tǎn tàn

◆ tāng táng tǎng tàng

◆ tēng téng těng hèng

◆ tōng tóng tǒng tòng



•nān

nán

nǎn

nàn

•nēn

nén

něn

nèn

•nāng

náng

nǎng

nàng

•nēng

néng

něng

nèng

•nōng

nóng

nǒng

nòng





◆ lān

lán

lǎn

làn

◆ lāng

láng

lǎng

làng

◆ lēng

léng

lěng

lèng

◆ lōng

lóng

lǒng

lòng





✓ gān

gán

gǎn

gàn

✓ gēn

gén

gěn

gèn

✓ gāng

gáng

gǎng

gàng

✓ gēng

géng

gěng

gèng

✓ gōng

góng

gǒng

gòng





kān

kán

kǎn

kàn

◆ kēn

kén

kěn

kèn

◆ kāng

káng

kǎng    kàng

◆ kēng

kéng

kěng    kèng

◆ kōng

kóng

kǒng    kòng





◆ hān

hán hǎn hèn

◆ hēn

héń hěn hèn

◆ hāng

háng hǎng hàng

◆ hēng

héng hěng hèng

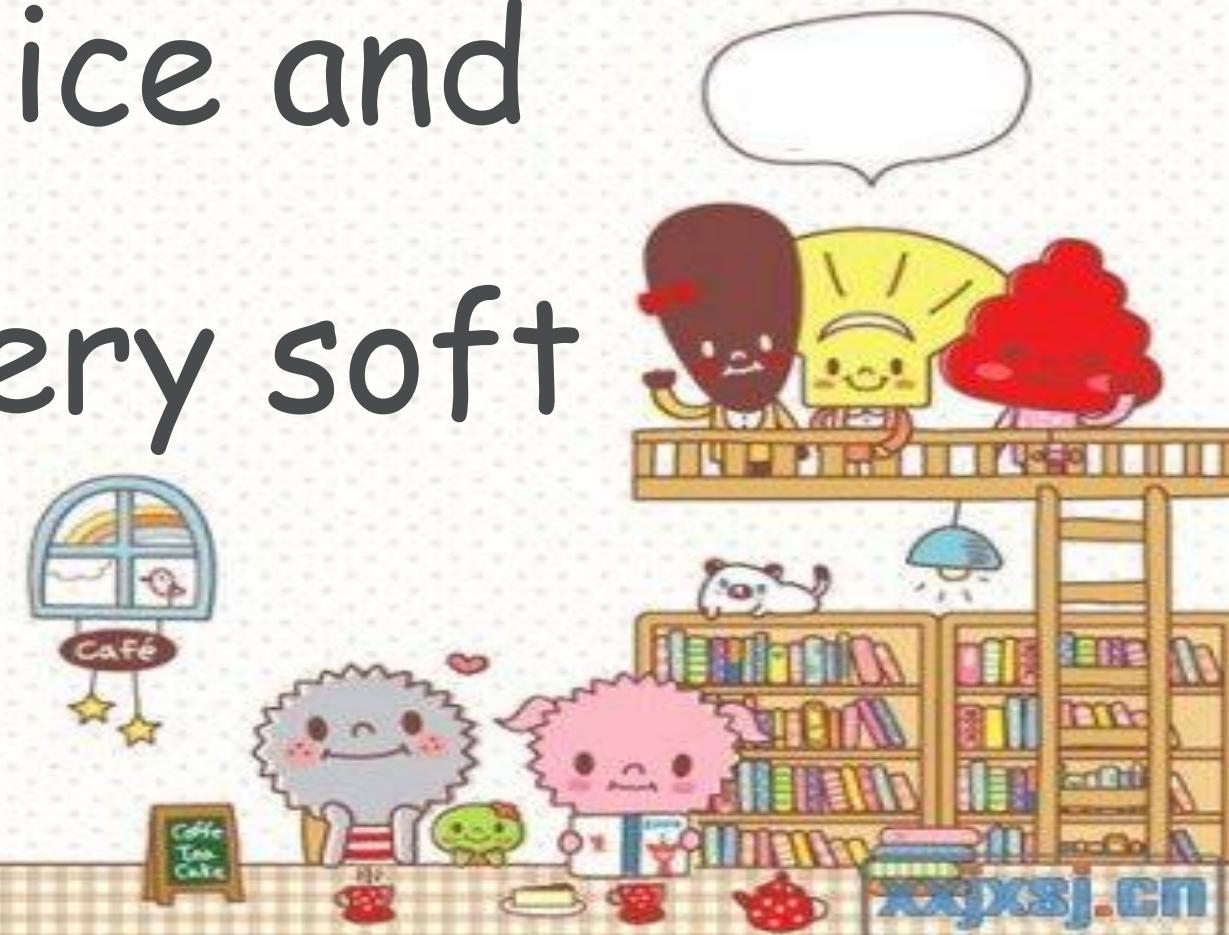
◆ hōng

hóng hǒng hòng

qīng shēng  
轻 声

soft voice

They have no voice and  
they are read very soft  
and short.



e.g. mā ma

bái de

nǐ men

tā men

hǎo de

bà ba



bàn sān shēng

半 三 声

the half third voice

The third sound of a syllable, followed by a first, second, fourth, or soft syllable, they are often read as the half third voice, that is, they are only read as the third voice of the first half of the drop and do not read half of the rising part. Then read the following syllable immediately.



e.g.

yǔ yī

hěn máng

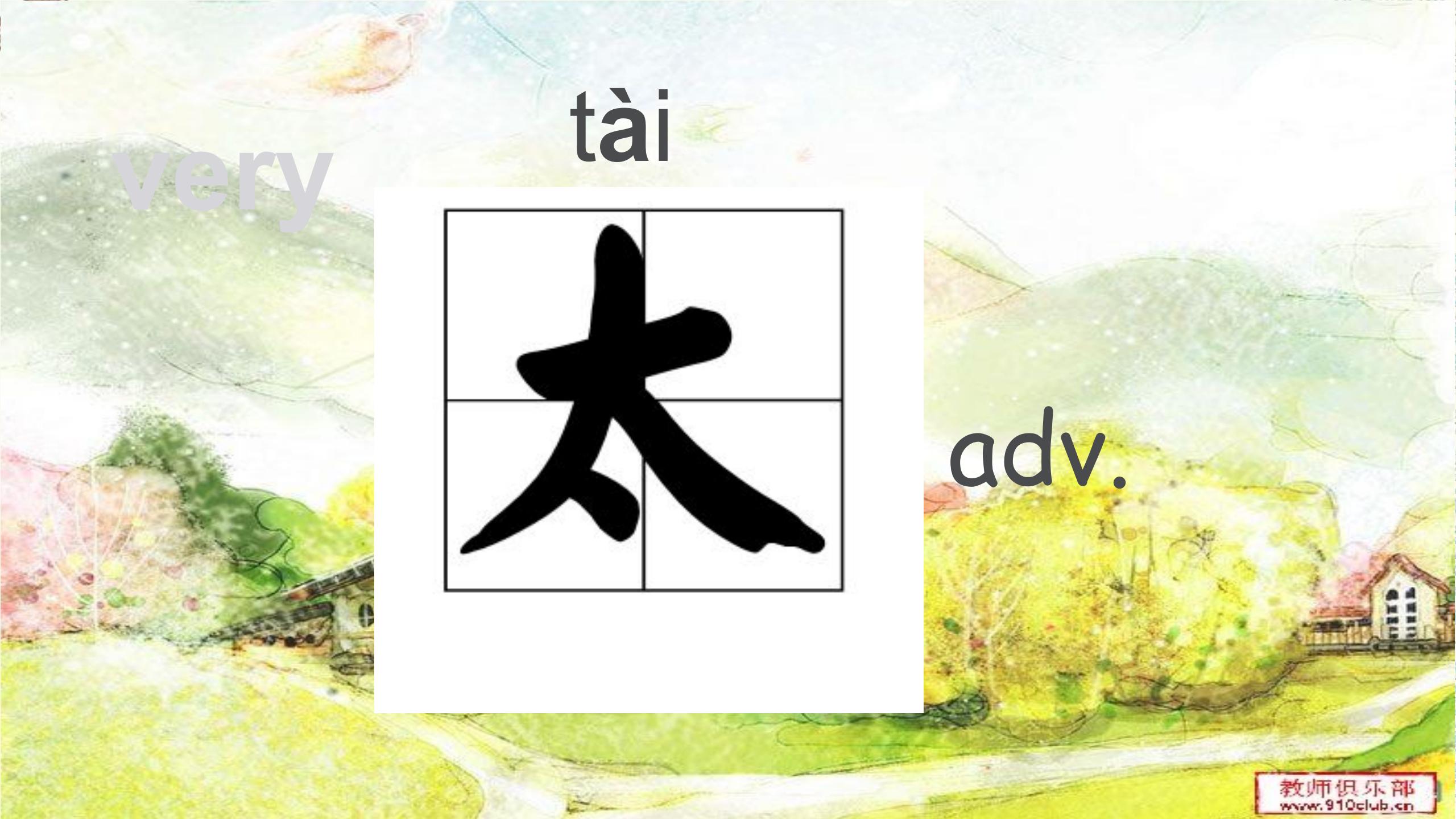
wǔ fàn

hǎo ma



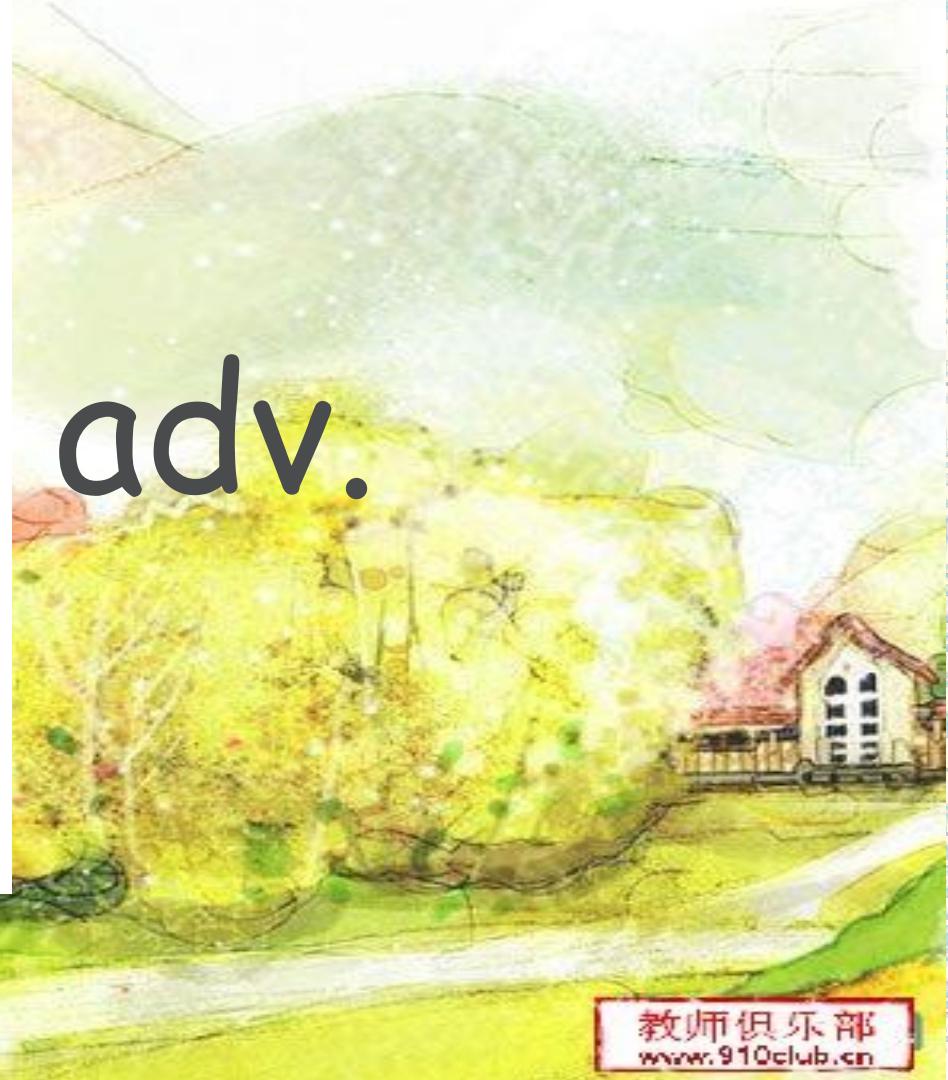
shēng cí  
生 词

New words



very

tài



adv.



very

hěn



adv

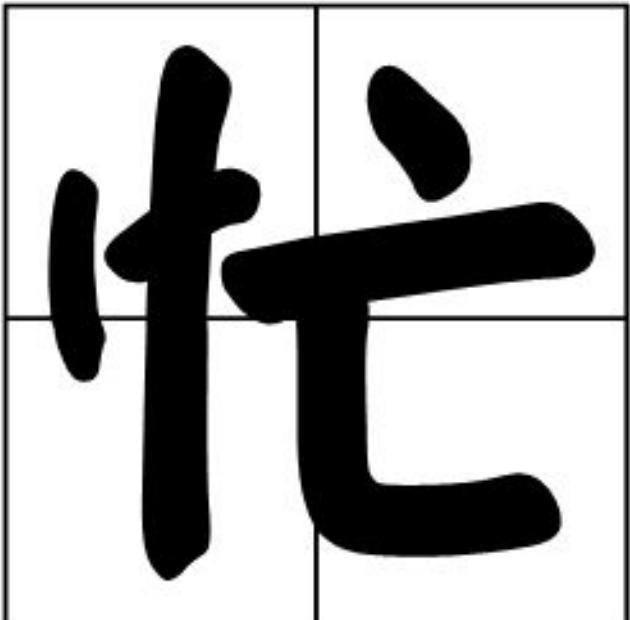
9 strokes



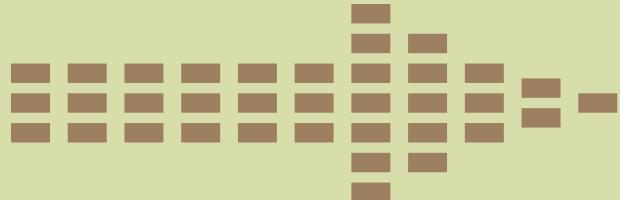
# difference between “太” and “很”

“太” has higher degree than “很”. For instance, when we say “very busy” in Chinese, we usually say “很忙” and “太忙” means “very very very ... busy”.

máng



adj.



busy

6 strokes

**difficult**



**nán**

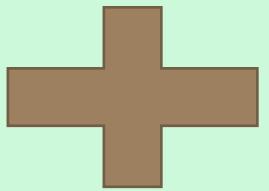
**adj.**

**10 strokes**



kǒu

口



mǎ

马

auxiliary word

6 strokes

ma  
吗

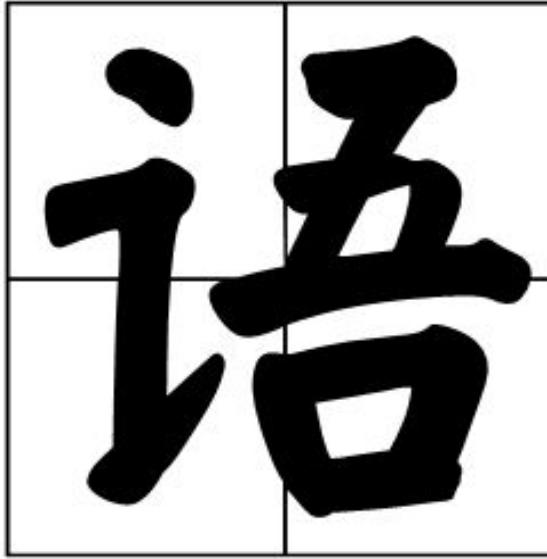
hàn

5



yǔ

9



One of the main  
nationality in China  
and it has the most  
people of all the  
nationalities in China.

language

Chinese



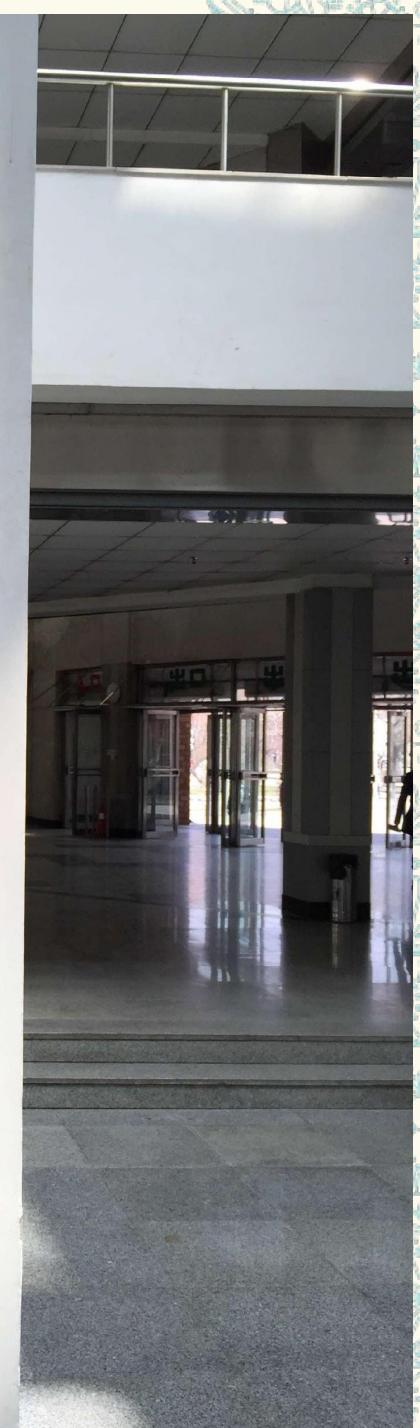
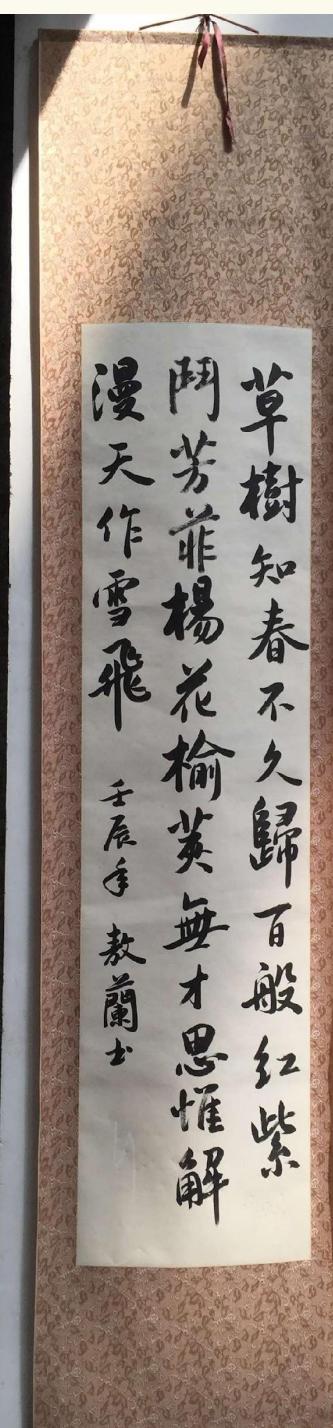
大公無私

李斌輯書

校长推荐：

书法是几千年来，受世人小学写一手好来的工作、学常生活中都有如将来的激烈的升学式和各种求职中优势。

书法要求坐姿用笔都要端正规范基本点画练起，循序练习，持之以恒“学习”所需的良师益友。在许多小学生，子女，缺乏这种书法，不仅是为了自己，更有助于培养良好的习惯和持之以恒的



荷叶罗裙一色裁，  
芙蓉向脸两边开。  
乱入池中看不见，  
闻歌始觉有人来。

长安回望绣成堆，  
山顶千门次第开。  
一骑红尘妃子笑，  
无人知是荔枝来。

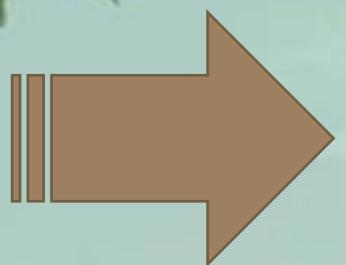
独怜幽草涧边生，  
上有黄鹂深树鸣。  
春潮带雨晚来急，  
野渡无人舟自横。

蓬头稚子学垂纶，  
侧坐莓苔草映身。  
路人借问遥招手，  
怕得鱼惊不应人。

mā ma

妈 妈

妈



bà ba

爸 爸

爸



腾讯网新闻

交警砸车窗查酒驾

山东交警为逼酒驾司机

gē ge  
哥 哥

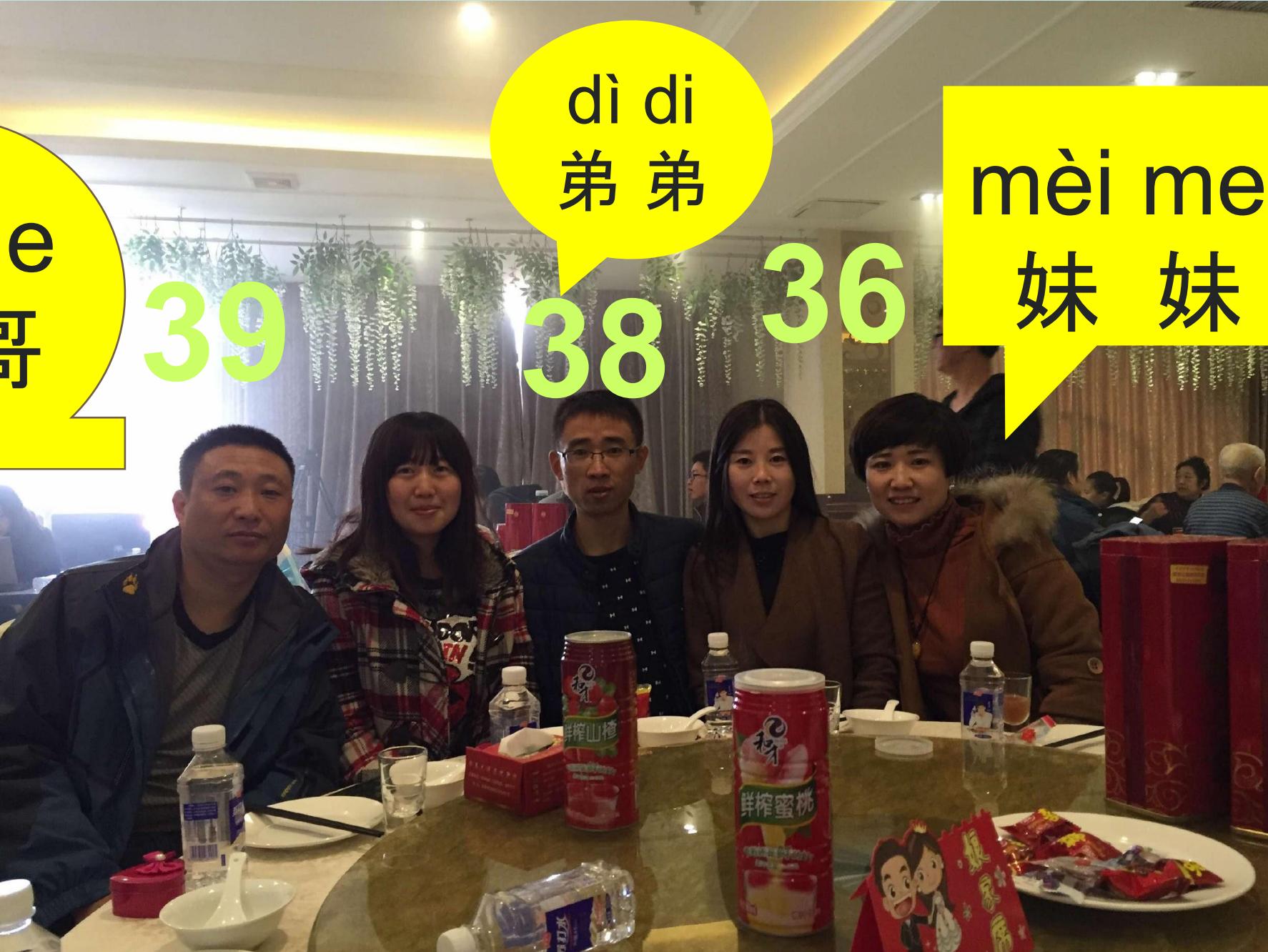
mèi mei  
妹 妹

dì di  
弟 弟

39

38

36



# older brother

gē



10 strokes



# younger brother

dì



7 strokes



# younger sisiter

mèi



8 strokes



tā  
她

she,her



tā  
他

he, his, him

tā  
她

she,her



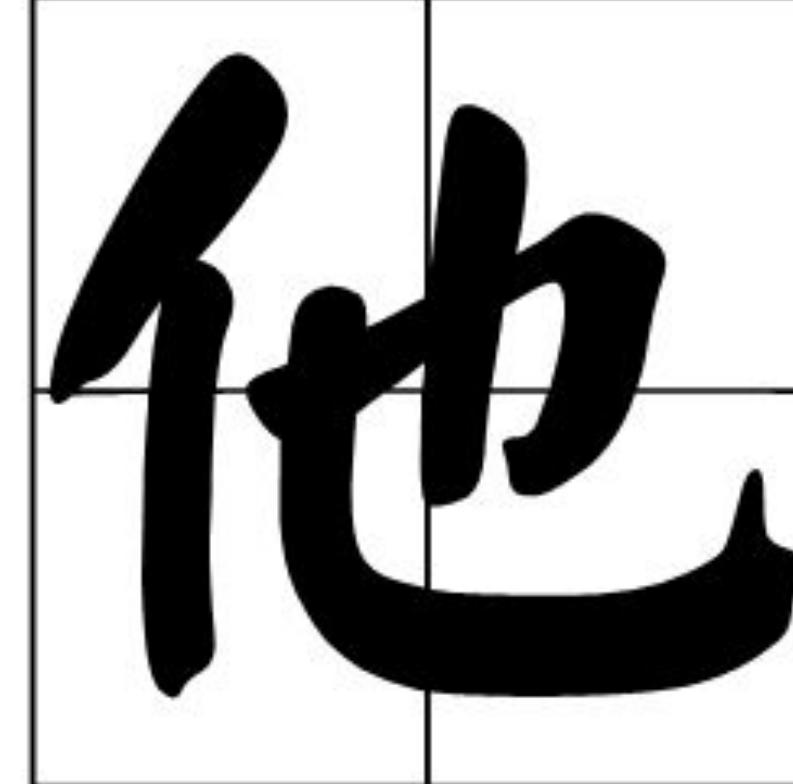
tā



tā

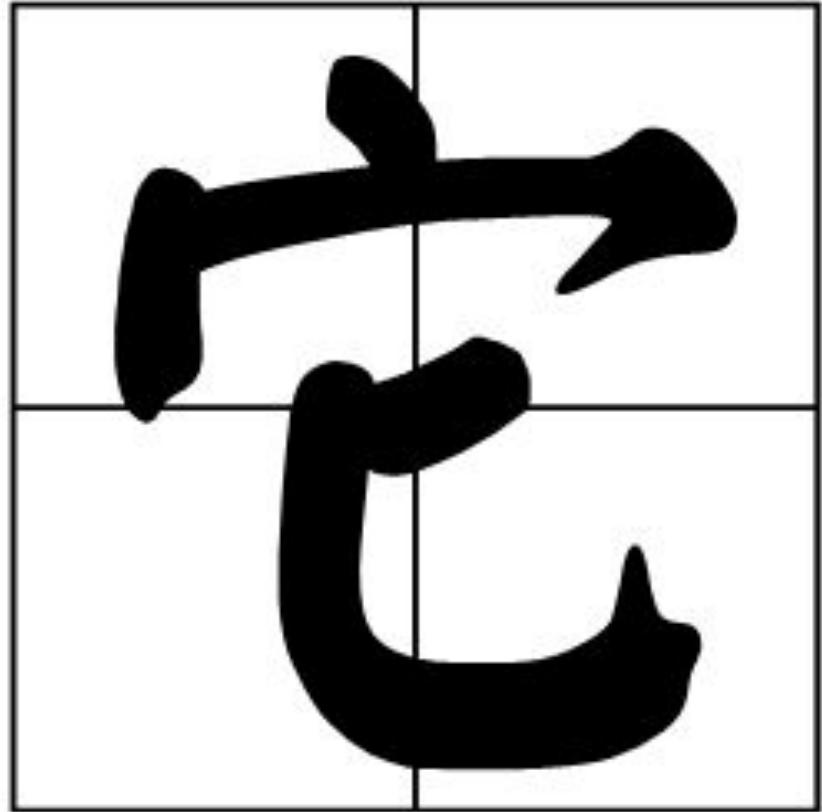


6



5

tā



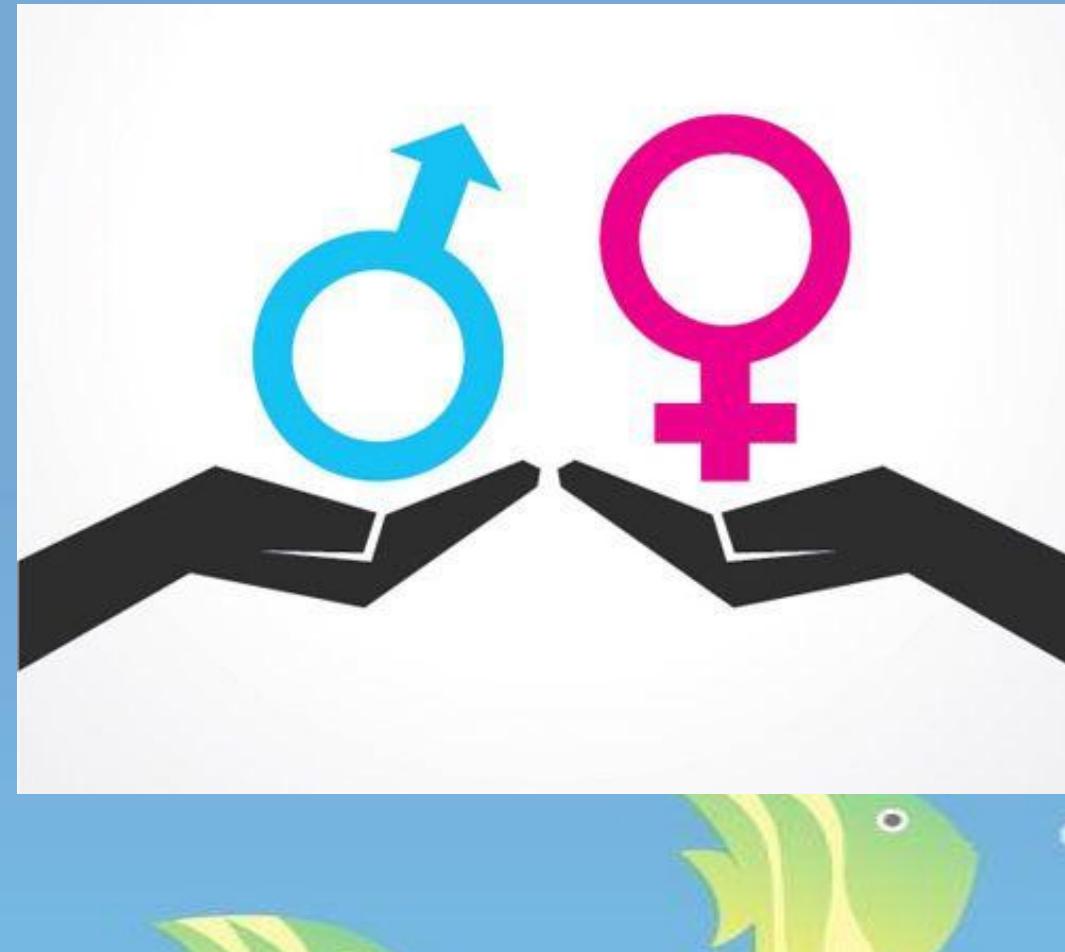
It means “it”, and it usually means animals, vegetables and some other things except human.



# panda



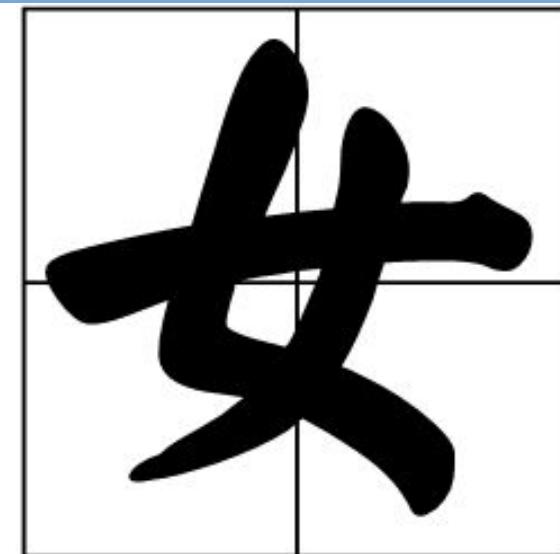
nán



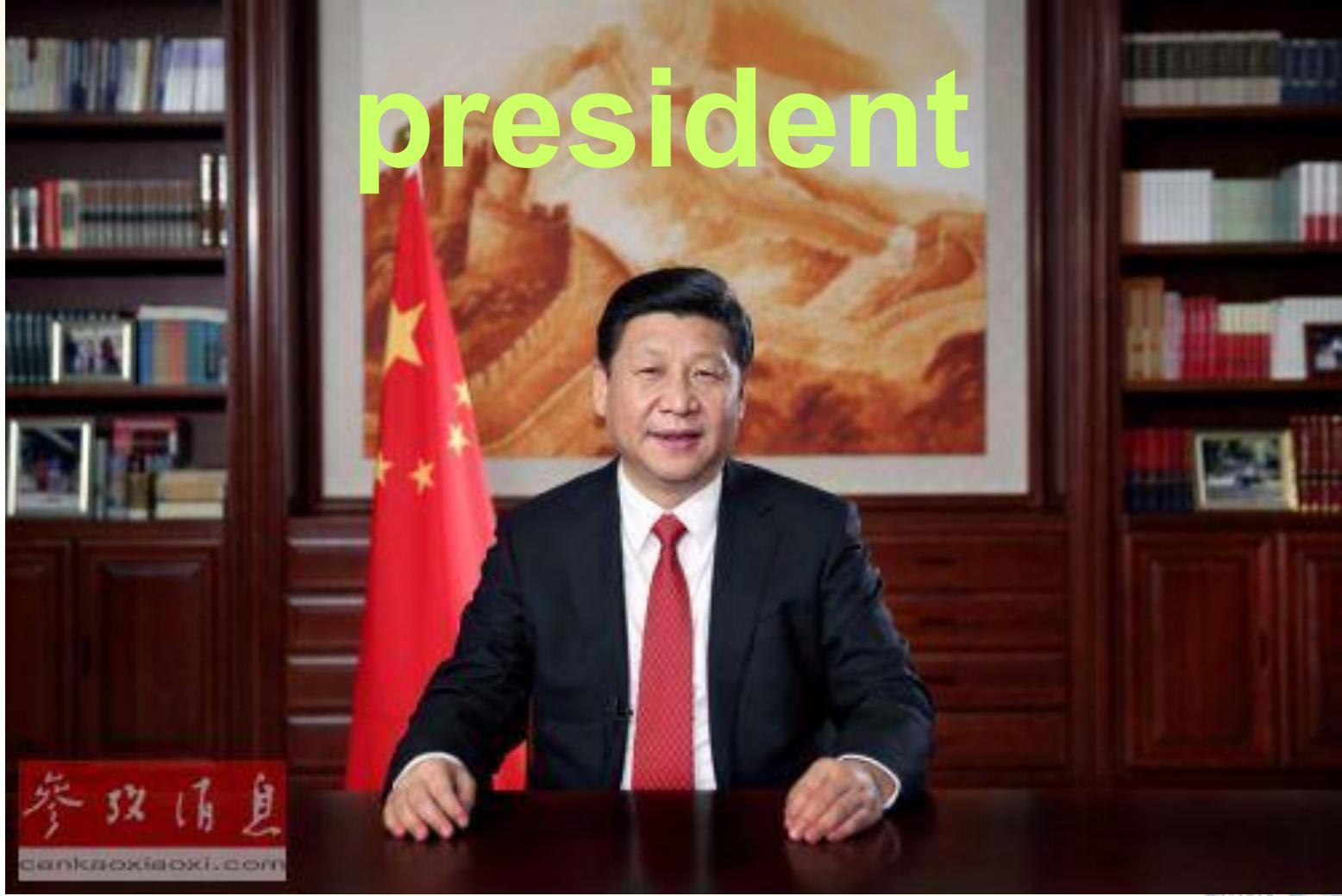
7 strokes



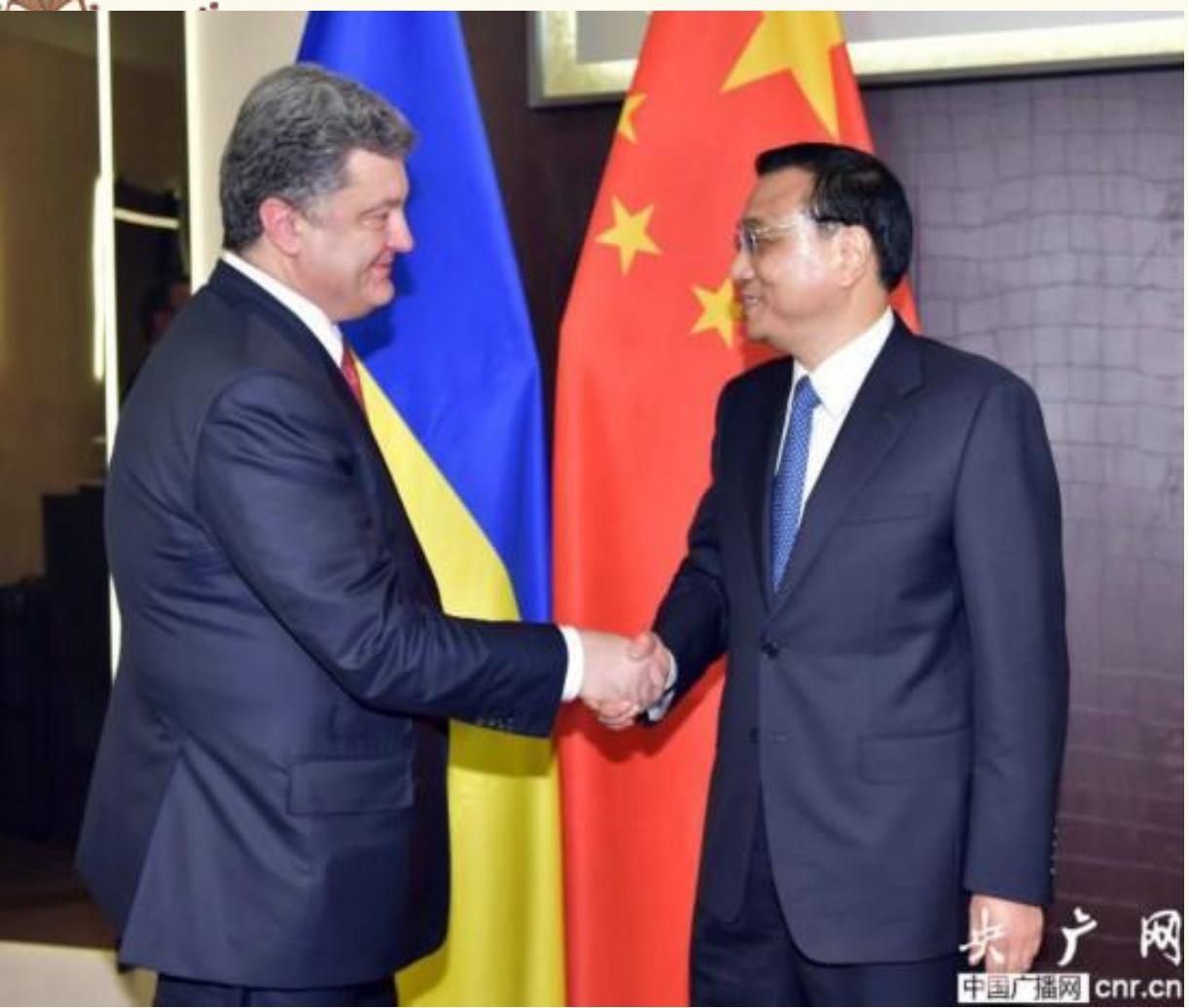
nǚ



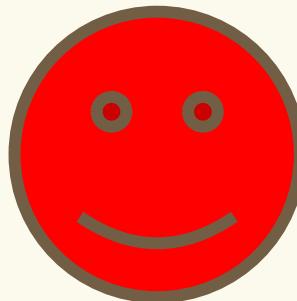
nán



xí jìn píng  
习 近 平



We are good friends!





Ukraine  
wū kè lán  
乌克兰



Thank You!